WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1858.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union sumblishment, in view of the proposed hange in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all genetics for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are disconnect. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lipscomb., ir., who is authorized to make collections belowers, Maryland, and Virginia.

Wassingrow, March 23, 1858.—4f.

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collectors that we now employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but the only who have performed such service in other parts of the

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION

The journals of the day have indulged in considrable criticism upon the organization and objects of this expedition. Some of them have questioned the propriety of the whole movement, and have insisted that the administration should have turned the matter into the regular diplomatic channels for adjustment. This policy of doing nothing as a means of redressing grievances-of writing up a case a dozen times with the same result—we do not concur in. In that way we have accumulted disputes, but never settled them. We have made up well-au thenticated demands for reference in the State Department, to go into renewed instructions to our natic agents, and to be the subjects of constant appeal on the part of our people; but this process is me that wears out the patience of aggrieved parties, but does not indemnify them. We submit to the country that in reference particularly to the Spanish-American States of South America, including those of Paraguay, New Granada, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, we have had quite enough of mere diplomatic controversy. It has been pursued till the whole country is fairly nauseated with it. We have been strong and magnanimous till our generosity and charity have come sorely oppressive to American interests and our government is threatened abroad with the character of positive imbecility. In regard to Paraguay, about which alone it is our purpose to speak at present, those who understand the whole case will cordially endorse the management of it by the able and discreet Secretary of the Navy, whose purposes in the expedition cannot be too highly commended. We are promised by President Lopez-a warm resistance to our pretensions, and the distinguished head of the Navy Department has organized a force upon this basis. He takes the responsibility of its complete success. It is a peace mission to accomplish definite objects; but, failing in that character, the Brazil squadron will be so reinforced as to enable our Comsioner to exact what is due from the government of Paraguay to the government of the United States A little parsimony in the expenditure of the means

required to enforce our just demands might be the seed of far greater outlays hereafter, besides entailing upon the country the disgrace of failure. Paraguay may be prepared, with its permanent and temporary fortifications, to make a powerful resistance. n considering this branch of the subject we should not lose sight of our past hesitation to employ force on an imperative scale, nor of the peculiar egotism and self-reliance of the men against whom it may be our obligation to act. A well-appointed and resistless squadron, adapted to the duty assigned to its command, is precisely what is needed. We have not forgotten the energy with which our vessels-of-war were concentrated in the Cuhan waters a few months ago, to resist the violations of our flag by the first naval power in the world. That force might have been met by a greater force; but its prompt concentration upon the scene of difficulty, and its readiness to defend the integrity of our flag, expressed the moral sense of the nation to all the world that we were prepared, at whatever cost, to defend our sovereign rights upon the high seas. We did not speak alone to England we spoke to all the nations, and advertised our un-Iterable purpose to exact the perfect exemption of our flag from all interference and molestation upon the public waters. So it is, and so it ought to be in every case, where the conduct of others demands the interposition of our naval power to redress grievances, the demonstration should be on a scale so formidable as to bespeak the resolute purpose of the whole country. Especially is this with reference to the expedition to Para guay. It bears the demands of this government, and seeks, in the first place, that they shall be answered by the peaceful agents of diplomacy. When we reflect upon the past conduct of Paraguay and the persistent and hostile refusal of its executive to do justice in the premises, the naval force stationed in La Platte cannot be considered as a menace. That it is placed there for the distinct purpose of enforcing ands in the event of the failure of the comoner to obtain satisfaction is as well known to President Lopez as to Mr. Secretary Toucey; that it shall be sufficiently powerful to exact redress nd to close the dispute without hostilities, if possile, is a responsibility that rests upon the administration, and that it shall be successful is the common wish and expectation of the whole country.

We need not disguise our conviction that the ex edition referred to is of very great importance to e people of the United States. Our constantly-inrelations with Central and South America, and the large interests of our citizens involved thereand of the government, where their intervention is required, a more decided tone and temper han we have heretofere manifested. We trust much good will come of the l'araguay fleet, which will be ble to maintain peace as it may have the means of

THE UNION OF REPUBLICANS AND AMERICANS. We respectfully suggest that since there seems to e growing up so much business between these two miserable factions they should establish regular dipnatic intercourse—that there should be accredited to each concern diplomatic representatives. "All hall," says the Albany Evening Journal on the occadon of the "union" in Westchester county, in New York, on their local nominations. We are told that the Americans were nearly so. They even consent to call their ticket the "opposition"—to drop the name of each party. This strikes us as very sensible. Four years is long time for a variant to hold his own name. We have expected this result, and are prepared next year for a "Great Opposition Party." The constituent force may disagree about slavery, but then the republicans have got a little tired of that "principle," and evidently intend to work away from it. How they will agree about the prohibition to our people and authorities. Hence all these establishment in the republicans have got a little tired of that "principle," and evidently intend to work away from it. How they will agree about the prohibition the "republicans" were quite unanimous, and that

against naturalization to twenty-one years, and in proscribing all persons of foreign birth except neroes, we are at a loss to comprehend. If the Amercans give up Americanism and the republicans give up negroism, they will make a nice show at the elections hereafter. At all events, the South Americans will have a good time of it; but the fusion in the North unite in utterly condemning the South.

In connexion with this subject, we present from tracts from the journals of that city, a view of Ameria purpose on the part of the officers in command to canism, as it is exhibited where they have supreme control. The Agricultural Fair, we believe, comes off to-day in our neighboring city. Of course, we advise all visitors who may feel it necessary to be present to secure proper means of self-defence. this letter not only to be practicable, but indispen-Foreigners, it is supposed, will be prudent enough sable to a prompt and effective subjugation of the well for the republicans of New York, who Harney will have the co-operation of the young offiare just now in league with the Americans, to send to Baltimore a corps of observation? It would initiate them into the mysteries of the Dark Lantern, and enable them to feel the importance at least of selecting their own candidates for sheriff and the judicial offices. Whether the republicans thought of this in getting one of their own men in Westchester county nominated for sheriff we do not to the pelicy which has heretofore involved us in so know. Be this as it may, it is a curious fact that they have that office, the county clerk, and sessions justice on their side.

What a beautiful combination the union of two such factions will make! When put together, by a peculiar chemical effect they are supposed respectively to lose their distinctive character, but just what may be the properties of the new concern and what the residium remain to be seen.

THE WAR IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY-IMPOR-

We have seen a letter from an officer of the army in Oregon, who is of rank and has much experience in that country, to his friend in this city, giving views in relation to the Indian war in Oregon and Washington, and containing information in relation to the theatre of operations, which will be of general interest to our readers; accordingly we have permission to give the following extracts. It is dated Sept. 5th.

"Two corps are in the field, operating against the Indians, one on the west side of the Columbia river, under Garnett, traversing that region with all the energy of his character, and with some success, though he has lost an officer, killed by accident by his own men. Garnett, however, has just and right notions; is opposed to talking over, has just and right hotions; is opposed to tanking now, and treats those who have compromised themselves recently, in any way, as law-breakers, and puts them to death. We hear this morning that he was at the Okena-kan river, and had killed five hostiles—how, we know

Col. Wright crossed the Snake some 12 days since, but as yet we have no newsof him. The Indians threaten to fight; I believe they will, and that we shall have stir-ring news from that quarter soon. The colonel has a fine command, and will give a good account of himself if the enemy will accept battle. We hear the Indians ahead of Col. Wright have burned the country on all sides, and hence he will have great hardships to encounter, but, I believe, is resolutely disposed to meet them. The lateness of the season is also a serious obstacle to a very fruitful campaign. I am in favor of a winter campaign after the present one, and so is Garnett, who has urged

The writer then states that if the commands now in the field under Col. Wright and Major Garnett, after having severally traversed the hostile districts and sought battle with the Indians, should be marched back to Walla-Walla and Simcoe, thence to be dispersed in the direction of Vancouver for winter quarters, leaving only the regular garrisons to occupy these points, the companies brought down to Vancouver will be involved in a land march of full 600 miles, and it will be quite as late as May before operations can be resumed. Such an arrangemen of the troops, the writer says, would be the result of "mistaken notions of true economy of military administration," for it would be supposing "that the troops could be withdrawn to Vancouver and the Dalles, and be subsisted for less than may otherwise be done: the contrary of which. I believe, can be shown."

winter is the weather rigorous in all this region, from here to Walla-Walla, in that great valley, and beyond Snake, on the great plain of the Columbia river. But in the mountains (the Bitter Root as well as the Cascade range) the snow falls very deep and remains as late as May at least, making the Indians seek meanwhile, for their stock especially, low sheltered valleys, which are all well known. Driven once from these winter resorts, they must lose their horses, so essential to them in war, and the chances are all souls not captured or slain must perish on the mountains, the rigors of which they are by no means proof against. Positions could be taken favo able for approaching these resorts in due season; and be assured a winter campaign is practicable and the true ways to operate against these revolted tribes north of

'Be this so or not, however, a point surely should be occupied in force during the winter in Colorille valley. Thus we should hold a position in rear of a large portion of the hostiles—namely, the Cœur d'Alenea, Spokanes, Palouse, &c.—and between these and their allies on the west banks of the Columbia from the Okinakane river to the north, and Indians beyond the boundary line, who at doubtless involved in the war. This Colville valley the KEY to very much of the whole hostile district, the fountain head of hostile resources, and the council ground where hostile combinations against us are moulded into

hape.
"It would, therefore, seem to be of the first military importance to occupy such a point at once and for the winter; and in that service six companies of infantry wore surely better employed than in a retrograde movement of Fort Vancouver, which has become a sort of military maelstrom. Timber is abundant in the Colville valley as you know, and there is a saw-mill there; lime is also to be had, and hence the troops could had themselves in a short time at comparatively a small expense, while the military results to be accomplished by the occupancy of the point are so palpably great as to warrant five-times the amount which would be required."

The writer here intimates that the officers of the quartermaster's department on the Columbia river would be glad to undertake the service, and goes on :

"The Columbia river is the natural channel by which it should and by which it can be done, as you know. A steamboat is now under construction at Des Chutes mouth; and will be surely running as far as Walla-Walla landing (Fort Walla-Walla of the old maps) by 1st of November at latest. Some persons say that such a boat can surmount Priest's Rapids; and I do not doubt indeed that such is the fact, at certain stages of water, but with can surmount Priest's Rapits; and I do not doubt indeed that such is the fact, at certain stages of water, but with-out relying on that, for the navigation of all that part of the river above Priest's Rapids ample means in batteaux and small schooners are at hand; and be assured that the Co-lumbia river should be used as a channel of supply for the troops operating against the Indians engaged in this re-

ments should be closed, and all their employes of every sort, and all assirals of white or half-blood, ordered at once out of the country. Let these indians thus be made to understand the true character of their conduct, and that there can be no neutrols of the white race, be they missionaries, priests, or Hudson Bay employes, they will come quickly to comprehend our mastery, and there will be an end to their futile but costly outbreaks."

These extracts are singularly explicit and clear in the information which they give in regard to the country, and they seem to us sound and comprehenour correspondent at Baltimore, and several ex- sive in regard to the plan of campaign. If there be withdraw the troops into winter quarters, the arrival of General Harney will be opportune, for we are assured of his determination to prosecute a vigorous winter campaign, shown by the writer of any event to keep away. Would it not be Indians. We are also glad to learn that in this Gen. cers of energy and ability of the service in that

dians is brought by these notices from Washington Territory, and, from what we published a few days ago from Santa Fe, prominently before the government. We have taken a previous occasion to refer many difficulties with the tribes; and as our settlements are pressing into the interior and promise, at an early day, its entire occupation, it is time that we should adopt such rules of action as are demanded alike by necessity and the welfare of the savages themselves. A winter campaign under Gen. Harney and the gallant officers in his command will do up the work of subjugation; and then the government should see to it, that its measures do not disturb the peace which its military force has conquered.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship "City of Baltimore" has been engage y the Post Office Department to take the mails from New York to Liverpool, on Saturday, the 23d instant, and from Liverpool, on her return, 10th November

MAILS TO CALIFORNIA

We call the attention of our readers to the official tice of the postmaster of Washington, with respect to the mails to California. We are informed that all mail matter to be sent by either route is despatched from the post flice in this city every day as it is received—that by the Panama route to New York, by the overland mail to St. Louis, and by the Tehuantepec route to New Orleans. In this way an accidental detention at an intermediate point is not likely to cause letters or papers forwarded by the routes to be too late for the first opportunity.

TESTING FUSES AND SHELLS.

Yesterday a party of naval officers, consisting of Cap tain Rudd, commandant of the Washington navy-yard Captain D. N. Ingraham, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance nander Turner, Lieutenant Jones, ordnance office: of the Paraguay expedition, and Lieutenants Murray and Smith, were present at the navy-yard to witness experiments with Gomez and Mills's patent safety fuse, and Hale's improved rocket. The experiments with the fuse were very interesting and satisfactory, the explosions being effected instantaneously through a fuse 300 feet i

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.—The Ariel off Cape Race.

Sr. Johns, Oct. 18.—The Vanderbilt steamer Ariel, from Southampton on the 6th, arrived off Cape Race yes-

There had been no improvement in the working of the cable, and reports from Valentia were unsatisfactory.

The American minister to China had gone to Shanghai. cholera was raging among the Chinese troops. COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton—the sales for three days amounted to 21,000 bales, including 1,400 each to specu-lators and importers. The market closed quiet and steady. Richardson, Spence, & Co. say that fair and low qualities were offered at a slight reduction. At Manche

ter prices were weaker.

Breadstuffs were generally very dull—filour with a declining tendency. Prices were easier, but not quotably changed. Wheat was dull, but unchanged. Corn was dull and quotations nominal.

dull, and quotations nominal.

Provisions closed quiet. Beef heavy. Pork steady.
Bacon dull, with but little inquiry. Lard dull.
General produce.—Sugars quiet. Rice quiet, but steady. Spirits of turpentine steady at 38s. 6d. a 39s. Rosin dull; common lower at 3s. 10d. a 4s. Conzols, 98§.

Later from New Mexico.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 18.—Santa Fe dates of the 27th ult. have been received. There had been another battle with the Indians, six of whom were killed and two soldlers vere wounded. The troops recovered 2,000 sheep

Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The returns from Minnesota come slowly. The following have been received: Henlopen county elects the whole republican ticket. Scott county elects two democrats and two republican o the legislature.

the legislature. Ramsay county elects the entire democratic ticket. Washington and Dacotah counties are reported repub

Iowa Election.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 16.—Returns received, which are reported to be official, from ten counties of this dis-trict, show republican gains of 200 over the vote of last year, and indicate that Samuel R. Cusies (Rep.) has been elected to Congress by about 1,000 majority

Political Intelligenc :. Philadelphia, Oct. 18.—The Reading Gazette announces the appointment of J. Glancy Jones as U. S. minist

to Austria.

Judge Porter has resigned his commission as Judge of the Supreme Court, held by the appointment of Governor

The Overland Mails.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 18.—The second overland mail, of the 20th ult., arrived here on Saturday night with letters, but no papers. The third mail arrived to-night, having been out 25 days.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—The overland mail from Fort Smith onfirms the report of a battle between the United States roops and the Camanches.

Defeat of Vidaurri Confirmed.

New Orleans, Oct. 18.—Dates from the Brazos of the 14th confirm the reported defeat of Vidaurit by Miramon. The battle took place near Ahualusco, and lasted four days. Vidaurii retreated to Monterey, where he was preparing to again attack Miramon. The Cable.

TRINITY BAY, Oct. 18.—Professor Thompson's preconcerted signals failed to elicit any improvement here. The effort will, however, be repeated on Wednesday. Operatic Furore In New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Piccolomini excitment is at fever heat; every seat for her debut at the Academy, on Wednesday night, sold within an hour after the opening of the ticket offices.

- Fire at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Last night a fire broke out in the building occupied by Pooge & Pragere, commission merchants, James Wilson, storage house, and W. M. Morgan, pattern shop, on Columbia street. Messrs. Pooge & Pragere's loss \$1,600, but are fully insured; W. M. Morgan's loss is \$500, and James Wilson's is about \$1,000, on which there is no insurance. Health of New Orleans.

The Great Balloon Race.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The great balloon race between Godard and Steiner took place at four o'clock this after noon. They intend remaining up three days. Mr Bellman of the Gazette preceded them in a smaller

Markets.

New York, Oct. 18.—Cotton is quiet—sales of 1,000 bales—Orleans, 12 15-16. Flour is heavy—sales of 11,500 barrels; State, \$4 27 a \$4 40; Ohio, \$5 25 a \$5 35; southern, \$5 a \$5 40. Wheat is heavy—sales of 17,000 bushels; western white, \$1 10 a \$1 28. Corn is heavy—sales of 47,000 bushels; white, 80 a 84 cents; yellow, 85 cents. Pork is quiet—mess, \$16 40 a \$16 50; prime, \$14 25 a \$14 62. Whiskey is dull at 22½ cents. Sugar is heavy at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$15 cents. Coffee is quiet at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$10 \frac{1}{2}\$ cents. Rosin is dull at \$1 62 a \$1 70. Rice is dull at \$1 a \$2 cents.

street, \$5 37; Ohio, \$5 25, Wheat—common is dull, but prime is brisk; red, \$1 15 a \$1 23; white, fair to prime, \$1 20 a \$1 40. Corm—yellow, \$5 a 88 cents. Whiskey is firm at 22½ cents. Provisions are steady nilders, 64 cents; sides, 84 cents. Lard, 104

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1858 The United States frigate Sabine sailed yesterday morning for Buenes Ayres, where it is expected she will arrive on the 1st of December. She had on board Judge Bowlin, the United States special commissioner to Paraguay, Samuel Ward, esq., secretary to the mission, Commodore Shubrick, flag officer of the expedition, a full complement of officers, 420 men, and over a hundred marines. When Judge Bowlin reaches Buenes Ayres he intends to embark in the Fulton and ascend the river to Asuncion, provided the haughty and insolent Lopez does not resolve to forbid the passage of the fort of Trias Borcus by an American war-vessel, and to call into active use the terrible fortifications and batteries he is said to have constructed during the last few months. In that case the Judge will be compelled to withdraw for a season, and invite the Commodore to try his band. I believe, however, that when Lopez receives the courteous, firm and The United States frigate Sabine sailed yesterday morn ever, that when Lopez receives the courteous, firm and equitable demands of our government, and sees that they are backed by our formidable squadron and over two thousand men, he will conclude that it is safer to yield than measure guns with the Fulton, Harriet Iane, &c and will at once agree to grant what Judge Bowlin is in

structed to request.
Politically, socially, dramatically, there is nothing Politically, socially, dramatically, there is nothing stirring of any moment to-day, but in the next week a lively time is expected both in the political and operatic world. Piccolomini's debut is looked forward to with great interest, and I hear that she is exceedingly anxious to make a great impression on her American friends. Money was decidedly more active yesterday, with a well supplied market at very casy rates. Call loans at 3 a 4 per cent are very freely offered. Prime paper is still exceedingly scarce, but it is freely negotiated at 3½ a 4 per cent, for 60 a 90 day bills, and 4½ a 7 per cent. for 4 to 6 months bills. nonths bills.

Foreign exchange was very dull for yesterday's steamer

Foreign exchange was very dult for yesterday sheamer, but prices were firmly maintained. Bankers' bills on London, 109\(\frac{1}{4}\) a 110, leading drawers asking 110\(\frac{1}{4}\). Commercial drafts 109\(\frac{1}{4}\) a 109\(\frac{1}{4}\); Paris exchange 5. 15 a 5.12\(\frac{1}{4}\); Hamburg 36\(\frac{1}{4}\) a 36\(\frac{1}{4}\); Amsterdam 41\(\frac{1}{4}\) a 41\(\frac{1}{4}\); and Bromen 79 a 79\(\frac{1}{4}\).

The exports of specie from this port for the week end-

Ing yesterday were as follows: October 15, steamer Arabia, Liverpool—U. S. mint bars. 14, "Hammonia, Hamburg—specie. 15, brig P B. Watson, Laguayra—U. S. gold coin. 16, steamer Arago, Harre—U. S. gold coin. "U. S. gold bars U. S. gold bars	\$453,166 1,250 5,000 18,000 408,499
Total for the week	886,235 21,627,513
Same time in 1857 Same time in 1856 Same time in 1856 Same time in 1855	33,216,727 29,090,584 24,784,763

The stock market was heavier yesterday, and prices de-clined for the speculative stocks. State stocks and the best railroad bonds are sought for for investment, and prices are firmly maintained. The opinion is, however, that the rise has almost reached its culminating point. that the rise has almost reached its culminating point At the second board the market was weaker, and closed at the following prices :

Missouris, 87‡ a ‡; New York Central, 83¾ a ‡; Erie, 15‡ a ½; Reading, 50½ a ½; Michigan Central, 55¾ a 56; Panama, 118½ a ½; Illinois Central, 82½ a 83; Galena, 32¾ a ‡; Rock Island, 65½ a ½; Toledo, 34½ a ½; Pacific Mail, 104¾ a 105.

The transactions at the corn exchange in flour and grain were very limited, but prices remain unchanged.
Corn was I cent lower, and wheat was dull and nominal
Beef was steady. Pork was firm. Cotton was dull and drooping. Sugars were quiet.

The following are the exports of the seven principal staples for the week and year:

Week ending Oct. 14.	1857.		1858	
Cotton, bales. Flour, bbls. Corn meal, bbls. Wheat, bush. Corn, bush Beef, bbls. and tos. Pork, bbls. and tos.	148	Value. \$360,555 155,255 2,476 223,279 15,308 1,658 12,859	Amount. 1, 285 24, 947 683 20, 174 75, 382 607 803	Value. \$77,905 131,968 5,110 16,869 58,064 9,602 12,654
Decrease of week as comp				312,172 459,218

The following is a comparative states encement of the year to Octo-

	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton	\$9,408,527	\$6,422,493	-	\$2,930,034
Flour	. 5,427,846	5,671,214	243,365	THE PARTY OF THE P
Corn meal	161,690	194,595	32,905	
Wheat	3,254,501	3,016,961		237,540
Corn	1,440,251	1,196,354	-	243,897
Boef.	718,857	994,988	276,181	
Pork	. 897,868	1,001,678	103,810	
	20,309,540	18,498,250	656,211	8,467,471
Decrease ав се	mpared with 1	857		2,811,260
The cash were as foll		at the sub	-treasury o	n Saturday
Total receipts Of which from	******			\$372,075 01 \$7,000 00

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ADSUM.

At the latest dates the U. S. frigate St. Lawrence was

The telegraphic despatch published on Saturday morn ing, announcing an engagement between the command of Major Van Dorn and the Camanches, was based upon information contained in an extra of the Fort Smith Herald of October the 8th. The news reached there from

For Arbuckle, written by Lleutenant Powell of the first infantry, and dated October the 2d. It says:

"Major Van Dorn attacked the Camanches yesterday morning, near the Witchita Village; his express arrived here about two or three hours ago. The action was morning, near the Witchita Village; his express arrived here about two or three hours ago. The action was sharp. Lieutemunt Van Camp is killed, and Major Van Dorn is severely wounded, four men dead, one man missing, (hospital steward,) ten men wounded. About forty Camanches killed. By contrained of Captain Prince, I have just hired and sent out a wagon and an ambulance. accompanied by-Assistant Surgeon Gaenslen and an es-cort of twenty men, to carry out provisions and bring in

OBITUARY ..

Schuyler Putnam, aged 69 years, grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, (Old Put,) of revolutionary memory, died in Elyria, Ohio, last week.

The Bangor, Me., Union announces the demise The Bangor, Me., Union announces the demise of Father Sawyer on the 14th instant, at the great age of 103 years and four days. He was born in Hobron, Connecticut, on the 9th of October, 1765. At the age of 22 he entered the army, and was present at the capture of Burgoyne. In 1785, he graduated at Dartmouth. Two years afterwards he settled in Oxford, N. H., where he remained until 1795. For the past half century his field of labor has been in Bangor and vicinity. He was one of the founders of the Bangor Theological Semi-

During the month of September the deposit of gold at the branch mint at New Orleans was \$780 83, and of silver \$313,674 57, making a total of \$314,455 40. The coinage during the month was 510,000 half dollars, or \$255,000.

LETTER FROM MR. SICKLES TO GENERAL WAL-BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the New York Times :

Six: Herewith I send to you for publication, if you will have the goodness to give it a place in your paper, a copy of a letter addressed by me to General Walbridge on the 27th of September last, in reference to the nomina-tion for Congress in the third district. This letter is my reply to the speech made by that gentleman last night, before the convention which did me the honor to nomi-nate me from the district as the democratic candidate. Gen. Walbridge, having abandoned the discussion, my Gen. Walbridge, having abandoned the discussion, my letter to him remaining as yet unanswered, chose to submit his case to the convention, which he did last evening in person. After an elaborate and urgent address to the convention to which he appealed as an umpire, that body, without a word of reply from ine, and in my absence, condemned General Walbridge upon his own statement of his case, tendered me the nomination without a dissenting voice, and called upon Gen. W. In a resolution unanimously passed to withdraw from the canvass "he had so unwisely begun."

This decision, thus emphatically made by the representatives of the democratic party of the district, must be accepted by all parties to the controversy, as it will be

accepted by all parties to the controversy, as it will be regarded by the democracy of the district, and of the country, as final and conclusive.

Very respectfully,
D. E. SICKLES.

New York, Sept. 27, 1858.

Sin: Referring to our interviews on Tuesday and Sat-urday last, and to the arrangement made at the latter meeting that all further discussions between us in refer-ence to the nominations for Congress in the third district should be in writing, I have the pleasure to address you this note, and to say:

1. That I am a candidate for the regular democratic

2. That, having determined to become a candidate for another term, I would gladly, in accordance with a former understanding to that effect, procure for you a nomination in some other district, but that the extraor dinary course you have pursued has rendered it impossi-ble for you to be nominated in any other district as a candidate in the ensuing canvass, and that, consequent-ly, I am relieved by your own act from any obligation in

and agreement on October 27, 1856, was a "private memo-randum." Your present claim rests upon it. To make it known was to render its fulfilment, so far as this in-volved your nomination in another district through my astrumentality impracticable. Desiring in good faith importance of this complete reserve, I have never shown Mr. Brega's memorandum, or mentioned its purport, even to my most intimate friends. But you have disclosed its contents to many persons, and, therefore, you have placed insuperable practicable obstacles in the way of obtaining for you a nomination in another district. These obstacles are so apparent to all persons familiar with party movements that I need not enumerate them

The breach of confidence (I speak of it only as an act

The breach of confidence (I speak of it only as an act of indiscretion) by you in giving general publicity to Mr. Brega's "private memorandum" of our conference, would of itself deprive you of any claim upon me, based upon a stipulation you had already violated.

But even if this were otherwise, on Tuesday night last, and in advance of an interview sought by yourself on that very day—which was to take place on the following Friday, 24th instant, for the avowed purpose of arranging all difficulties—you accepted an irregular stump nomination as a candidate for Congress in this district from a promiscuous assemblage of people at the Astor House. By forestalling the action of the regular nominating convention of the party, thus menacing the established or-By forestalling the action of the regular nominating convention of the party, thus menacing the established organization with a sort of dictation to which it never yields, you have made yourself ineligible, according to the usages of the democratic party, as its candidate in this district for the present cauvas; so that, even if I could surrender the field to you, it would be unavailing. And furthermore, by proclaiming yourself a nominee for Congress in this district five weeks before the election, you have made it impossible for yourself to get a nomination in any other district during this cauvass. Hence it would be in vain for you to demand, or for me seek, one for you.

ek, one for you.

You have thus involved your position as a candidate in

You cannot object to my nomination in this district, You cannot object to my nomination in this district, since it is clear you cannot receive it yourself. You cannot look to me for a nomination elsewhere, for you have precluded yourself from accepting it, if tendered: and, of course, you cannot insist upon the performance of a stipulation which you yourself have made impossible.

The result is, that you have removed every impediment which has been supposed to exist to my acceptance of the regular nomination as the democratic candidate for Congress in the third district, if it shall be tendered to me by the convention.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,

Gen. Huray Wathrings, Astor House, New York.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Astor House, New York.

Gen. Walbridge produces the following as the agree ment:

Private Memorandum.—At a meeting between Mr. D. E. Sickles and Mr. Hiram Walbridge in my room this morning, it was made the distinct understanding between those

test in the third congressional district, giving his aid to secure the election of Mr. Sickles.

That Mr. Sickles is to make all proper acknowledgments

for this course.

That Mr. Sickles does not contemplate being a candilate for re-election in that district; but, in case a contin gency should arise, now unforeseen, rendering it necessary for his political institution to see political justification to seek a re-nomination, he will only do so upon securing for Mr. Walbridge a demo-cratic nomination in some other democratic district of this city; otherwise Mr. Sickles will not be a candidate

with the consent of Mr. Walbridge GEO. W. BREGA. Everett House, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1856. These initials are placed here to show that

H. W. | These initials are placed here to snow that D. E. S. | the above memorandum, has been read by both the gentlemen named in it, and stated to be correct. AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS OF THE PATENT

Extract from a letter of E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento, Cal

"California is destined to be the greatest grape-producing country in the world; but we need a collection of all the choicest kinds of grapes in cultivation, and experi-ments to be made thereon, to ascertain their adaptability to our soil and climate. Being situated so that I can make experiments of this kind, I am anxious to get to-gether a collection of the very best varieties to be had. gether a collection of the very best varieties to be had.

I would like much to get cuttings of the varieties from
which the 'Malaga raisin' and 'Zante currant' are made,
to make experiments in the manufacture of misins and
currants. In this State we have no rain from June to October, so that we have the greatest facilities for drying fruits of all kinds in the open air. In time I am satisfied that raisins and other dried fruits will be extensively ex-ported from this State."

From a letter recently addressed to the Commis of Patents by Th. Specht, of Fredericksburg, Gillespie county, Texas, we make the following extract:

Thanking you most sincerely for the favor of trans manking you most sincerely for the favor of transmitting us a package of seeds for experiments last spring. I feel it to be my duty to report on the general results produced by their cultivation. In doing so I must, however, beg your pardon for being obliged to the German inguage.

The season of last spring has not at all been favorable

to the cultivation of seeds, in consequence of the locusts destroying nearly all, garden vegetables, and even many of the field crops, so that I could only succeed in raising plants from the Durling seed corn, the new red-bordered drumhead lettuce, and from the sorghum seecharatum.

head lettice, and from the torghum succharatum.

The succet corn was carefully planted in rich bottom land, attaining a height of from 3 to 4 feet, and producing several small cars. Many of the plants had but empty cars. It was almost impossible to keep caterpillars, worms and other injurious insects, from them. The yield was small. The plant furnishes a good dish, being, however, weither of a better covered at the contraction of the contraction neither of a better nor of a finer taste than that prepared

neither of a better nor of a finer tasts than that prepared from the common sweet corn.

The new red-bordered drumhead lettuce, from England, is a plant for which we feel hardly able to render you thanks enough. It is a rapid and vigorous grower in loamy soil, forming a pyramid with a very large head, and measuring, when full grown, almost 4 feet in height, and 2½ feet at the bottom. I never enjoyed salad of a letter quality or of a more delicate taste, being of a fine aromatic flavor, very juicy and tender—qualities which it will retain even in the warm month of June in this latitude. Having imissed a great many seeds from this plant, I have the pleasure of transmitting you a small quantity, the rest having been gratuitously distributed among my neighbors.

angur-cane, (Sorghum saccharatum.) Though the mill and other implements employed proved rather defective, I notwithstanding made a considerable amount of molasses, and even some sugar, the result exceeding the expectations of all of us. We are convinced that the yield of an acre of this crop, with the same labor and expense, will be four times as large as that of an acre of wheat or corn. Pronouncing this plant a great benefit to the agriculturist, we feel ourselves under the greatest obligations to the Patent Office for having introduced it.

I have been living here since the foundation of this colony—some thirteen years—and during all this time the seeds which came to us last spring were the first we ever received from the hands of the Patent Office. We look upon this favor as a great benefit, to which we attach the more appreciation, as almost everything is wanting in this region; for it is very rarely that small quantities of seeds are sent here from other sources, and even these are exposed to the most unscrupious adulterations, as they have to pass through so many hands on their transport. Here, at the borders of civilization, as it were, even the smallest but genuine gift to agriculture is held in the highest estimation. By such favors from the agricultural division of the Patent Office, as well as by the co-operation of the society lately formed among us, we entertain the hope of arriving in future at happier results, and shall not fail to report to you our success.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

R. H. Jackson, esq., national democratic candidate for congress in the first district of Illinois, delivered an ad-ress on political topics at Polo, Ogic county, on the 11th ast. His remarks were received by the audience with

three hearty cheers.

Letters have been received in Springfield from Horace Greeley, the grandfather of all the vile heresies that have distracted the country, endorsing Stephen A. Douglas and Thomas L. Harris. He even goes so far as to urge the republicans to do as has been done in Pennsylvania and elsewhere—unite upon a recreant democrat for the purpose of defeating the democratic party, and suggested the name of S. A. Douglas as being the most likely to effect that object.—Springfield (III.) Democrat.

The Hop. Mr. Colfax, was the Laparte (Ind.) Union

The Hon. Mr. Colfax, says the Laporte (Ind.) Union, has a letter from Senator Douglas which contains the following language: "I see that the republican papers of Illinois and Missouri, and, indeed, of the entire Northwest, still continue to abuse me. Why is this? Did wo not expressly agree that this persecution should coase? This is not fair. I have passed the Rubicon and burned was been.

A call appears in the Kansas papers, issued by J. Blood, chairman, for a free State delegate convention to meet at Lawrence on the 10th of November next, for the purpose of discussing the various questions connected with the present political organizations of the Territory, and determining the true policy of the party; and of considering the question of the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State.

The last of the seven discussions between Douglas and Lincoln came off at Alton, Illinois, on the 15th inst.

Lincoln came off at Alton, Illinois, on the 15th inst.

The fusion movement has effectually fallen through in the fifth congressional district of New York. The democrats have united on Mr. Maclay, the present member, the Americans have nominated Gilbert C. Dean, and the republicans, Chas. M. Briggs.

The Boston opposition papers publish with much gusto the speech of Hon. Tim. Davis, giving in his support to the candidate for Congress who was nominated over him, as if they had expected a different course on the part of that gentleman.

It is rumored that the democrats of the fourth distric

of Massachusetts have it in contemplation to nor Mr. Erastus B. Bigelow for Congress. Thomas S. Page, esq., announces that he will be candidate for re-election as auditor of public accounts of

the State of Kentucky.

According to the official returns of the election in Tennessee in September last, for supreme judge, Wright received 12,867 votes, and Walker 6,885; majority for Wright, 5,982; majority against a convention to amond the constitution, 19,353. John T. Goodrich, the democratic candidate for Con

John T. Goodrich, the democratic candidate for Congress in the district composed of Herkimer and St. Lawrence counties, New York, proposed to stamp these counties, and invited his black-republican opponent, Hon. F. E. Spinner, to accompany him, on his own terms. Mr. Spinner, thinking, probably, that his cause would suffer by his going before the people, declined the proposition, and has left Mr. Goodrich to go it alone.

Returns from eleven counties in the first congressional district of Iowa give W. E. Leffingwell 1,997 majority; the same counties gave Fremont 2,076 majority, showing a gain of over 4,000 for Leffingwell. Fremont's majority in the district was 6,000. There are forty-four counties in the district, and it is believed that Leffingwell has been elected.

The legislature of Georgia will meet on the first Wedesday of November proximo.

nesday of November proximo.

The races at Boston finished on Saturday afternoon, the 16th instant, with a trot, best three in five, to harness, for a purse of \$300. The horses entered were Tom Carpenter, ridden by A. Carpenter; Trotting Childers, ridden by D. Mace; Ajax, ridden by its owner, H. H. Smith; and Romeo, ridden by D. Pfifer in the first heat, and by B. Thurston for the remainder. The race was won by Tom Carpenter in five heats, two of which were dead heats with Trotting Childers. The time made by Tom was 2.40½, 2.39½, 2.39, 2.41, and 2.39. It was a most exciting race.

a most excitang face.

The Lancaster Examiner and Herald, for the past seventeen years edited by E. C. Darlington, esq., as the leading whig and opposition paper of Lancaster county Penn., has been sold to John A. Heistand, esq.

The two ladies who clasped each other in their arms kissed, and leaped overboard from the burning Austria

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Helene Bozzaris, for some years one of the Maids of Honor of the Queen of Greece, and so conspicuous for her extraordinary beauty as to become one of the most attractive lions at Athens, and to cause a just sensation among the English tourists visiting the city of Minerva, is the daughter of the Suliot hero, Marco Rozzaris, whose name is so familiar through Halleck's noble poem. She is now married to a Frenchman, a colonel in the Greek is now married to a Frenchman, a coloncl in the Greek army and head of the Military Academy at the Pireus and has become the mother of a blooming family.

It is said that Miss Emma Oakey Wilkinson, a nativ of New Orleans, and a daughter of a prominent merchant of that city, now deceased, is to make her debut, during the coming year, in New York, in Italian opera. She is at present a pupil of Signorina Spinola, prima donna of the Jullien and Ole Bull concert troupes. She is represented to have a sweet and powerful and inezzo soprano

Ben. Paul Akers, the sculptor, has returned from Rome, after an absence of four years, and taken up his residence at Newport. He brought fifteen pieces of mar-ble with him, and many other works. Antoine Le Claire, a half-breed Indian, living at Day

ort, is said to be the richest man in the State of Iowa Fovernor Grimes ranks next in wealth. H. McCardle, of the Vicksburg True Southron, has

en elected major general of the second division Mi sippi militia, by a large majority, and J. M. Patridge, of the Vicksburg Whig, F. T. Cooper, of the Monticell Journal, Henry Faker, of the Jefferson Journal, and V. W. Thompson, of the Lexington Advocate, have been elected to military offices in their respective counties.

Hon. Wm. H. Welsh is re-elected to the State senate of Pennsylvania by 353 majority. It was report first that he had been defeated. Jackson, known as the American deer, has just fit

at Montreal the test of walking one hundred and fifteen hours continuously, and at its conclusion, offered to walk half an hour longer. A large crowd was present to wi ness the completion of the task.

Among the passengers to Europe by the Arago on Sat-urday were Miss Landor, the eminent sculptor; Mrs. Thomas Crawford, widow of the late sculptor of that name; Col. Juan Ondarza, of Bolivia; Mr. Glentworth, U. S. consul at Rome, and Hon. E. F. Butler and lady.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed R. B. Jar ris, of Maryland, an Indian agent for the Territory Hon, James Craig, of Missouri, arrived in this city la

evening, and is stopping at Brown's Hotel. Thomas Meagher, of New York, is also at Brown's Hotel. Hon. Owen Jones, of Pennsylvania, and Capt. M. D. Simpson, U. S. A., are at the Kirkwood House.

Hon. Miguel A. Otero, delegate from New Mexico, is

It is stated that as much as \$10,000 worth of bogus coin is issued every month at Hoosac, Mass. The American halves and quarters are so well executed as nearly to defy